	Page 2746
1	you didn't see this chart, sir?
2	A I don't remember the chart.
3	Q Okay. Now, Mr. Goldstein, you
4	stated in your written testimony that you've
5	never seen a network calculate its ratings by
6	cobbling together a variety of local market
7	statistics. Do you recall that, sir?
8	A I do.
9	Q In all of your years of
10	experience, you've never seen that happen,
11	have you, sir?
12	A I don't recall it ever being
13	presented to me.
14	Q And you wouldn't expect to see
15	such ratings used or accepted by GroupM's ad
16	agencies as a substitute for national ratings,
17	would you, sir?
18	A As I said, I would not accept
19	those ratings as ratings that I would view as
20	viable to buy against.
21	Q And you were the CEO of GroupM, so

you wouldn't have accepted those at GroupM,

	Page 2747
1	would you, sir?
2	A I probably would not have, no.
3	Q But you weren't involved in the
4	account level there when you were the CEO of
5	GroupM, were you?
6	A I was as I have indicated, I
7	was not negotiating across the table from each
8	and every salesman, no.
9	Q Were you aware that Mr. Herman has
10	testified that the clients represented by
11	GroupM bought ads from Tennis Channel based
12	upon their cobbled together ratings?
13	A I do not recall that.
14	Q Okay. You weren't involved in
15	those deals, so you don't have any knowledge
16	of it?
17	A No, I do not.
18	Q And Tennis Channel got ad buys
19	from Rolex, IBM, Allergen, and Gallo Winery
20	during the time you were at GroupM.

Read me the clients again, if you

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Α

don't mind.

Page 2748 Rolex, IBM, Allergen, and Gallo 1 0 2 Winery. 3 Α Okay. And those were all GroupM clients, 4 Q 5 were they not? 6 Α Yes, they were. 7 Q Now, a final set of questions, Mr. 8 Goldstein. Let's say that Network M and 9 Network W cost the same amount, and that 10 Network M reaches 10 million homes, and Network W reaches only 1 million homes. 11 12 Are you with me? 13 So far. Α 14 And for both networks, only about 15 1 percent of the viewers who receive the channel actually view the network. Correct, 16 17 sir? 18 Go ahead. Α 19 So, the same percentage of people 20 who receive the channel actually view the 21 channel. The networks are equally popular 22 among people who get the channel, so that for

Page 2749 Network M that's 100,000 viewers, and Network 1 W that's 10,000 viewers. 2 3 Α Yes. You with me so far? 4 0 5 Α Yes. 6 As and advertiser, you'd much 7 rather have, all other things being equal, the Network M, wouldn't you, because it's 100,000 8 9 viewers. 10 Α Not necessarily. Well, sir, if they cost the same, 11 12 wouldn't you -- and they were reaching more or 13 less the same audience, wouldn't you rather 14 have Network M? 15 Well, what do you mean by cost? Α 16 Do you mean unit cost, do you mean the cost 17 per thousand? What's the distribution? Ι mean, you know, if -- is everything absolutely 18 19 identical?

Neal R. Gross & Co., Inc. 202-234-4433

Which I have never seen in my

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total experience.

I'm --

Q Well, I have the virtue of giving you a hypothetical.

A If everything else is absolutely identical, and ultimately it's not the unit cost, it's the cost per thousand to deliver the viewer. Okay?

Q Yes.

A Then, yes, we would go for the one that probably -- that delivered more viewers than less.

Q So, being broad -- my point is, and I think you agree with me, being broadly distributed helps the network. Doesn't it, sir?

A In the hypothetical example that you've provided, yes, it would.

Q And you see no benefit to a nationally distributed cable network for being distributed to fewer homes rather than more homes, do you?

A From what perspective? I'm sorry.

Q From any perspective. Do you see

And the reason is that national

That's correct.

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Q

ratings are expensive, are they not, sir?

A Apparently, there are some variations within national ratings that are available at a slightly lower cost.

Q But, in addition, advertisers understand that national ratings for more limited distribution networks have reliability issues, don't they, sir?

A Ratings in general have reliability issues. They're perhaps a little bit more depending on the level of distribution.

Q And they're a little bit more, they're certainly more for networks that have smaller distribution than ones that have larger distribution. Correct, sir?

A But at least they give some sense of what the viewership is to the network, and allow the buyer to be able to evaluate some sense of a return on their investment, if they're going to make a buy on that network.

Q Sir, is it -- let me get my

	Page 2754
1	question again to you. Are advertisers aware
2	that there that national ratings are less
3	reliable for smaller networks than larger
4	networks?
5	A We're aware of that, yes.
6	Q And that becomes a factor in the
7	buy, doesn't it, sir?
8	A Much less than you would think.
9	MR. PHILLIPS: I don't have any
10	further questions.
11	JUDGE SIPPEL: Anything on
12	redirect? Mr. Schonman?
13	MR. SCHONMAN: Nothing, sir.
14	MR. MOSS: I just have a few
15	JUDGE SIPPEL: Mr. Moss.
16	MR. MOSS: questions, Your
17	Honor, if I may. I'll try to be very brief.
18	JUDGE SIPPEL: Go ahead. Go right
19	ahead. Proceed.
20	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. MOSS:
22	Q Mr. Goldstein, can you explain for

us why advertisers view Golf and Tennis differently?

A Well, apart from the popularity figure in terms of the viewership, in terms of the marketing opportunities that are available, they're two -- among other things, you have this gender issue, if I may. Golf -- I'm sorry, Tennis is a very different telecast in the sport. I mean, when you turn on Tennis telecast, you never really know if you're going to get a women's match or a men's match until you get to the finals when it's announced as a women's semi, or a women's final. So, it's one of the few sports where men and women are effectively competing in the same event at the same time.

If you look at other sports, whether it be Golf where there is a separate league with the LPGA, you look at basketball where there's a separate league with the WNBA, the telecasts are either one gender or the other.

I think one of the gender balance issues with tennis is that you never quite know what you're going to get when you turn the television on, particularly in those early first two weeks until you start that elimination.

Q And remember Mr. Phillips was asking you questions regarding demographics?

A Yes.

Q Can you tell me how the demographics in terms of age compare between Golf and Tennis?

A Well, Golf is generally a much older audience, and has a higher average, if you will, than do a lot of other sports, including tennis, as I recall.

Q And recall Mr. Phillips asked you questions regarding Versus and Tennis --

A Versus and, in fact, the NHL is one of the youngest skewing male oriented networks that we've got. In fact, I think it's got about 80 percent of its viewers are

I do not know why. I can only

Do you know why?

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JUDGE SIPPEL: Anything from

distinguished the finals and semis when you

know very well what the women's final is

21

1 versus the men's final.

Q You know very well, and for the semis and the finals, don't you, sir?

A Absolutely.

Q Right, sir. And you know during the week if you look down at the schedules, whether it's men's or women's, don't you, sir?

A You never quite know what's going on, because you don't know how long a match is going to be.

MR. PHILLIPS: I don't have any further questions, Your Honor.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, it would make a difference during the -- I'm asking this question. I don't have any preconceived ideas, but if you have some -- would you have any advance information that say one or both of the Williams sisters is going to be in a particular match during the week?

THE WITNESS: Usually you know what day they're going to participate. And in the case of the Open, which is a rather unique

event in my opinion both from an advertiser and a telecast point of view, you'll know whether or not they're going to be during the day or in the evening, because there are two separate matches. There's a day session, and an evening session, so you'd know which one they will be in, but you may not know whether they will be first, second, or third on the card.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Now, what was it -- you said that -- you mentioned a difference
between -- something unique about the U.S.
Open Tennis?

THE WITNESS: Well, I think the

Tennis Grand Slams are unique events.

Wimbledon, the French, the Australian and,

obviously, the U.S. Open. The U.S. Open is a

highly marketed event. There are a lot of

advertisers who want to participate. But in

looking at, if you will, the totality, and I

look at the Tennis Grand Slams which take up

eight weeks of the year, roughly 15 percent of

the schedule, and they are the highlight, if you will, of the telecast, on balance, those are the only events I've ever had an advertiser ask me to buy, is a Tennis Grand Slam.

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I have bought the U.S. Open, I have bought Wimbledon, I have bought French, but I have never been asked by any one of our advertisers about anything other than one of those four events.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, what about on the Golf side?

THE WITNESS: It's a little bit different. Okay? Generally speaking, I want to be -- quote, it would be, "I want to be in Golf. I want to be in Golf in February, March, and April."

The Golf majors are sold a little bit differently. And there are -- for example, the Masters is only sold to, it's either three or four advertisers with limited commercial interruption, as opposed to a

normal telecast of any other event that would have 20, 30, or 40 different advertisers.

The PGA is only sold, I believe the number is eight advertisers, and they share it. And each of them has a category exclusivity, so if -- and I don't know. I'm just using this as an example, if Chase Bank is there, you won't see another bank. They have exclusivity in that category.

The U.S. Open also sells a great deal of it's advertising time on an exclusive basis. I know, for example, that Master Card is the exclusive credit card of the U.S. Open. So, the Golf majors tend to be sold a little bit differently. They are four days, so they're highly concentrated. Advertisers tend to be interested in Golf on a much longer time frame during the course of the year.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, I'm trying to think. What is the factor that permits exclusivity of sponsors? Would it be that the -- let's take the example you gave of the

Page 2764 1 The Masters may only want one --Masters. they don't want their program -- is it their 2 3 programming you're getting, Masters? 4 THE WITNESS: Actually, their 5 They actually sell the time. 6 JUDGE SIPPEL: So, they don't want 7 it interrupted, except as they see it. 8 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 9 JUDGE SIPPEL: And they don't want 10 people to see more than what they -- I mean, 11 as far as the advertising. 12 THE WITNESS: Well, they want them 13 to see as much Golf as possibly can with as 14 few interruptions for commercials as they 15 possibly can. So, they sell it to a very 16 small group, and part of the understanding of 17 that is you're only buying a limited amount of commercial time, so there are few 18 19 interruptions. 20 JUDGE SIPPEL: But that's only a 21 one-time thing, the Masters. Right?

Correct, once a

THE WITNESS:

1 year.

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JUDGE SIPPEL: So, that may be a unique feature to the Masters, but --

THE WITNESS: It is. There's no doubt, it is a very unique feature to the Masters. But every sporting event -- I mean, we talk about Golf as having a 33-week schedule. Every event is an event unto itself. The only real continuity, so to speak, is the FedEx Cup, which is sponsored by Federal Express, which is a series of four tournaments that take place late August to the championship. And it's actually an elimination, so the field starts, I'm sorry, with 125 players. It then gets cut to the top 75, then the top I think it's 60, and then the final tournament is the top 30 players. the prize based on that four-tournament package to the winner is \$10 million.

But that's the one Golf event where there is a continuity over the course of four separate tournaments. In the main, Golf

is, it starts on Thursday, and there's a winner that's declared on Sunday.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, I'm not too well versed in this, but I would assume that most -- that the big audience is going to be on Sunday. Perhaps big on Saturday, too, but you --

THE WITNESS: The audience tends to build, Thursday, Friday, picking up sizably on Saturday. And you're absolutely right, the largest audience tends to be on the final day.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, I draw a comparison between that and say Basketball.

You've got two seasons of Basketball, the regular season and the playoffs.

THE WITNESS: Right.

JUDGE SIPPEL: And then in any game at all, whether it's -- any game that means anything, anyway, for professional -- and professionally, it doesn't -- really the real game doesn't start until the fourth quarter.

THE WITNESS: I would agree with you.

JUDGE SIPPEL: So, does that change the advertising?

THE WITNESS: No, because you can't ask for your advertising to appear all in the fourth quarter. Generally, what happens is that you buy what's called an equal rotation, so you're going to have some ads in the first quarter, some in the second, some in the third, and some in the fourth. And then it's your job as the buyer to monitor that on a game-by-game basis to make sure that you're getting a fair representation.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Now, I think that that just raises a recollection I have. Maybe this is the genius, perhaps, or Mr.

Steinbrenner, but at one time you're watching Yankee games and it had a line on the backstop area. And it would have such and such an ad, and then it would rotate.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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JUDGE SIPPEL: Now, that's

2 certainly time that you really control.

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THE WITNESS: That's correct. And

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they sell it based on the fact that they're

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going to rotate it one inning at a time, so

you buy that as an advertiser. Let's say if

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let's say you buy an inning, you may buy the

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first, or you may buy the fifth. Or, again,

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not to use the rotation term, you may buy it

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on a -- sometimes it'll be the first, the

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second, the third, the fourth, et cetera

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through the course of a game. But Mr.

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14 quite a number of stadiums that either have

15 rotating signage, or there is a technology

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available that allows virtual signage where

Steinbrenner is not the only one, there are

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they can actually -- you and I are watching a

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game, okay, and an ad appears on that

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backstop, but if you're in the stadium you wouldn't see that ad. That's a television

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technology capability that exists to sell to

the viewer additional commercial time.

JUDGE SIPPEL: So, you're seeing
it on your TV screen.

THE WITNESS: Right, but in stadium you wouldn't see it.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Now, I don't see -this is really off the beat a little bit, but
I don't see that rotating sign much any more.
Has it kind of become passe?

THE WITNESS: I think it's become passe. There was a Spanish company, and I don't recall the name of it, that actually introduced it into the United States, I'm going to say 20 years ago, give or take. But new technology and new ways of doing it -- you might see the rotation more at an NBA game court side. I believe that I have seen some arenas that still have the rotating signage on court side for a basketball game. And, of course, at a hockey game you have all the signage painted on the boards.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, in NASCAR you have it painted on the jackets that they're

THE WITNESS: You're very welcome.

1 Thank you.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Have a good trip

3 back to New York.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Is that it?

MR. CARROLL: That's it, Your

7 Honor.

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JUDGE SIPPEL: I can't believe it.

Very good. I mean, very good in the sense that the timing is perfect, and it's

11 appreciated very much.

Now, the only thing -- I guess the only thing of concern right now would be the time for proposed findings. Is this too early to talk about that?

MR. SCHMIDT: No, we'd love to chat about that. We do have some -- a few small housekeeping matters relating to the experts.

If Your Honor will remember, when Mr. Orszag was here, there was that issue of his new opinions. We have talked with counsel